

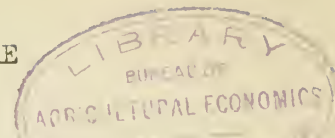
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



16614

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington



F.S.  
N-1

April 16, 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----

MOVEMENT OF THE 1924 BRAZIL NUT CROP.

The 1924 crop of Brazil nuts was the largest on record, according to J. D. Hickerson, American Consul at Para, Brazil. Exports for the calendar year 1924 totaled 80,300,000 pounds against 52,502,000 pounds for 1923 and 76,462,000 pounds for 1922.

The United States absorbs about 60 per cent of the annual exports of Brazil nuts. We imported 49,145,000 pounds in 1924 and 31,630,000 pounds in 1923. Great Britain usually takes 80 per cent of the European shipments, with nearly all of the remainder going to Germany.

The ports of Para and Manaus share the bulk of the export trade almost equally. Approximately 90 per cent of the exports are moved between February and August, with March to June as the busiest months. The exports represent practically all of the commercial crop. The unusually large 1924 crop depressed prices considerably below those of 1923. Moreover, Brazilian exchange was stronger in 1924, depressing local milreis quotations. The 1924 prices ranged from 3.9 to 7.8 cents per pound (40 to 80 milreis per hectoliter) and probably averaged about 4.9 cents per pound (50 milreis per hectoliter) with quotations varying under the influence of exchange rates.

SICILIAN FILBERTS.

While it is still too early to speculate as to the size of this season's crop of filberts in Sicily, it is certain that the next harvest will meet no old stocks on the market, according to W. Roderick Dorsey, American Consul at Catania.

The 1924 yield of Sicilian filberts was below average and much lower than had been anticipated, some estimates placing it at 50 per cent of normal. There was no carryover last season and speculators were frequently caught short of supplies to meet contracts made at unusually high prices. Heavy shipments to Germany absorbed most of the Sicilian nuts. The generally brisk European demand maintained high price levels on filberts from continental Italy, Spain and Asia Minor, relieving the Sicilian market of any severe competition. The Sicilian crop was practically sold out by November 30, the remainder being sold easily in small lots at top prices.

Prices in January 1924 averaged about 6 cents (1.4 lire) per pound F.O.B. Catania. By December 1924 the price was 13.6 cents (3.2 lire) per pound, with the peak coming in January 1925 at 14 cents (3.4 lire), or more than double the 1913 price in U. S. currency. The new crop is not expected to move at prices much lower than those of December, 1924.

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/11/68

RE: [REDACTED]

On 1/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

The above information was obtained from [REDACTED] on 1/10/68. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

On 1/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

On 1/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

On 1/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

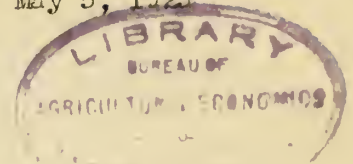
On 1/10/68, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had been seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was seen at [REDACTED] on 1/9/68. [REDACTED] was seen with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

May 5, 1925

F.S.  
N-2

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS  
-----



SHORT 1925 CROP OF BRAZIL NUTS

There will be only some 45,000,000 pounds of Brazil nuts available for export during 1925, according to the latest crop estimate, against 57,000,000 pounds as estimated in December 1924, and 80,000,000 pounds exported during 1924, says J. D. Hickerson, American Consul at Para, Brazil. While the 1924 exports were unusually large, the 1925 estimate indicates a total export lower than the 53,000,000 pounds exported during 1923. No explanation of this year's shortage is offered.

During January and February 1925 only 5,000,000 pounds were exported, against 9,000,000 pounds during the corresponding months of 1924. Practically all the nuts exported up to the end of February go to Great Britain and Germany, since the American market does not begin buying until March or April. While exports during the first two months cannot be taken as a final indication of what may be expected, still exporters appear to have enough information to justify a short estimate, especially of large sized "Jumbo" nuts, which run less than 40 nuts per litre and bring the best prices. Large nuts come principally from the Manaus district, the 1924 crop there running about 65 per cent "Jumbos" against only 50 per cent for 1925. The Para nuts are classified in New York as "large washed" averaging 45 nuts or less per litre; "large medium" running 45 to 55 per litre, and "medium" in excess of 55 nuts per litre.

Prices, which are felt to be high now, are expected to go higher during the next six months. While there was a carryover in the United States on January 1, 1925 of about 2,000,000 pounds, it is said to consist largely of medium-grade nuts, which will exert little or no influence on the prices of better grades. Jumbos sold for about 9 cents per pound delivered in New York in January, and rose to about 16 cents by March 19, 1925. Lower grades have ranged from five to eleven cents per pound delivered between January 1 and March 19, 1925.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
N-3

July 16, 1925

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS  
-----

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR SPANISH ALMONDS

The 1925 Spanish almond crop promises to be as good, if not better, than that of 1924. While it is too early to make any definite statement as to the probable size of the new crop, it appears that the report of frost damage was considerably exaggerated, and that the trees are bearing abundantly, according to F. A. Henry, American Consul General at Barcelona. Exports of almonds from the old crop gathered since last August were practically ended in April, with virtually no stocks available. Market quotations since April have been entirely nominal.

The Valencia crop is reported to be abundant, with some damage being wrought by caterpillars. In Malaga the crop is expected to be large. Injuries resulting from cold weather and high winds in that province appear to have been confined almost entirely to the seacoast and were not as extensive as first reported. In the important provinces of Tarragona, Gerona and the Balearic Islands, prospects are reported as being generally good. The possibility of a short crop in Italy has given rise to expectations of a good season for Spanish exporters.

SHORT SICILIAN FILBERT CROP

The 1925 filbert crop of Sicily, grown principally in the Provinces of Messina and Palermo, will be from 30 to 40 per cent below average, according to W. Roderick Dorsey, American Consul at Palermo. An average crop amounts to 22,000,000 to 26,000,000 pounds. The current crop is placed at 15,000,000 pounds against 13,000,000 pounds for 1924.

Contracts for October delivery made in June were closed at prices as high as 12.2 cents per pound, owing to the poor outlook and the virtual exhaustion of stocks. Sales in October 1924 ranged around 11.2 cents and in October 1923 around 4.4 cents. Strong competition from Asia Minor is viewed as the only possibility for reducing prices this season.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

September 10, 1925.

F.S.

N-4

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS  
-----

FIRM SICILIAN NUT MARKET

Almonds:

The Sicilian almond market remains firm, with a strengthening tendency despite the fact that the export business has been dull during July and August, according to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. At the same time, Spain, Portugal, Morocco and Majorca are offering their new crops at figures considerably below those of Sicily and Bari.

The virtual exhaustion of Sicilian stocks is cited as the sustaining factor, a condition heretofore unknown to the trade. Scarcely 1,000 bales of 220 pounds of shelled nuts were on hand late in August, against some 25,000 to 30,000 bales available at the same time last year. Estimates of the 1925 crop have been steadily lowered until now the new crop is put at 106,000 bales of shelled nuts, a reduction of 1/3 below an average crop of 160,000 bales. A full crop is placed at 250,000 bales. Owing to cold weather in the spring and early summer, the crop is still on the trees and will not appear in the market until mid-September, nearly a month later than usual. Growers are holding back the small supplies available from the old crop. July prices, inflated by the falling in exchange on lire, have produced a tendency to await still further price increases. The result is a very uneasy market with business constantly becoming more difficult. In mid-August, new crop avolas were quoted f.o.b. Sicily at 43 cents per pound for September - October delivery. At the same period, 1924 Palma Girenti nuts were bringing 38 cents per pound, and the same amount for September - October delivery of the 1925 crop. The following quotations as of a week or so later, illustrate the rising tendency.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

John L. ...

...

...

...

...

N-4

ALMONDS, SHELLLED: Prices as of August 24, f.o.b. Sicilian ports

Type - 1925 Crop	Date of Shipment	Type of Package	Price per Pound
			Cents
PALMA GIRENTI:		Bags of 220	
Sweet.....	September-October	pounds gross	37.3
Bitter.....	"	"	37.3
Sweet, handpicked,		Boxes of 25	
extra large.....	"	pounds gross	41.8
AVOLA:			
Selected:			
Giants.....	"	"	45.3
Small.....	"	"	44.9
Medium.....	"	"	44.9
Large.....	"	"	46.6
Extra large.....	"	"	48.3
Current:.....	"	Bags of 220 lbs:	
		gross	19.5

Filberts:

Round Sicily filberts in the shell are in active and increasing demand at full market prices, according to Agricultural Commissioner Foley. The crop is put at 85,000 to 90,000 bales of 220 pounds against an average of 130,000 to 135,000 bales. Levantine and Spanish crops are said to be of record size, with prices under those of Sicily, where f.o.b. quotation as of August 24 for September - October delivery, stood at 7.2 cents per pound. Stocks of the 1924 crop are practically exhausted, with the new crop delayed.

Pistachios:

Last year's stocks are nearly exhausted, and the new crop will not be available before the end of October or more probably early November. Rather high prices are ruling for both prompt and future shipments.

Date		Description		Amount	
1900	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		1.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		1.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		1.00	
	May 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		1.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		1.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		1.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		1.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		1.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		1.00	
1901	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		1.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		1.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		1.00	
	May 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		1.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		1.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		1.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		1.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		1.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		1.00	
1902	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		1.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		1.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		1.00	
	May 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		1.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		1.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		1.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		1.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		1.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		1.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		1.00	

The above is a statement of the account of the  
 interest on the loan of \$100.00, made by the  
 State of New York, to the City of New York,  
 for the purpose of the purchase of the  
 bonds of the City of New York, for the  
 year 1900, and for the year 1901, and  
 for the year 1902.

In witness whereof, the City of New York,  
 by its Council, has caused this statement  
 to be signed by its Clerk, and the seal  
 of the City to be hereunto affixed.

N-4

PISTACHIO NUTS: Prices as of August 24, f.o.b. Sicilian ports

Type	: Date of	:	Type of	: Price per
	: Shipment	:	Package	: Pound
Finest Kornels:	:	:		: <u>Cents</u>
1924 crop.....	Prompt	:	Cases of 112 lb. net	: 126
1924 crop.....	Prompt	:	Cases of 4 x 28 lbs.	: 127
	:	:	tins, net	: 127
1925 crop.....	Oct. - Nov.	:	Cases of 112 lbs. net	: 126
1925 crop.....	Oct. - Nov.	:	Cases of 4 x 28 lbs.	: 127
	:	:	tins, net	: 127
	:	:		:

Cold Injures Syrian Pistachios.

The 1925 pistachio crop of Aleppo will be considerably below the usual 550 short tons produced annually, according to Consul M. W. Altaffer at Aleppo. Many of the trees were blighted by the unusually cold weather of March and April. Of the usual production, some 55 short tons are consumed locally, the remainder coming to the United States. Additional supplies are purchased in Persia and Mesopotamia for export from Aleppo to America. These nuts, however, are said to be inferior to the genuine Aleppo pistachios. Most of the Aleppo nuts come from the country north of the city and from across the Anatolian border in the mountains around Ainteb, said to produce the best nuts in the Aleppo region.

Canadian Opportunities for American Nuts.

The Canadian nut market is rising, with practically every line higher in the primary market, according to Felix S. S. Johnson, American Consul at Kingston, Ontario. Filberts are said to be particularly scarce, costing over 100 per cent more in Kingston than they did a few months ago. The shortage is attributed to the American and Canadian pure food regulations which prohibit the entry of filberts containing more than 15 per cent inedible nuts. The result has been to prohibit the entry of many Sicilian filberts.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

F.S.  
K-5

12  
F-752E  
FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS  
-----

October 1, 1925

LIBR  
BUREAU  
AGRICULTURAL

LARGE FRENCH WALNUT CROP PRACTICALLY ASSURED

With excellent weather prevailing during the latter part of August and early September, a large crop of walnuts in Southwestern France was practically assured, according to Consul Lucien Memminger at Bordeaux, in a report dated September 8, received in the Department of Agriculture. It is the general impression in Bordeaux that the crop will be considerably above average, both for table and shelling varieties. A noteworthy feature of the crop this year is the uniformity of the setting on all varieties of trees. Estimates as to quality were still considered premature at the time of the Consul's report.

Estimates of the probable crop of "Marbots", "Cormos" and "Charentes" combined, indicate a yield of approximately 16,775 short tons, compared with a crop of 11,000 short tons produced last year. "Marbots" are expected to total 4,400 tons, compared with a crop of 3,300 tons last year. Before the war the average crop of these nuts was about 5,500 tons. There are said to be considerable stocks of last year's crop of "Marbots" still remaining in dealers hands. The crop of "Cormos" is expected to be about 4,075 short tons, the maximum figure obtained for this variety of walnuts in recent years. Last year's crop was only slightly more than half this size. The crop of "Charentes" is expected to reach 8,250 short tons, compared with a crop of 5,500 tons in 1924. The crop this year is as large as in maximum years.

Sales of the 1925 crop to German purchasers for shipment chiefly around the middle of November, according to Bordeaux trade reports circulating in the first part of September, at that time amounted to 30,000 to 40,000 bags of 50 kilos, equivalent to 1,650 to 2,200 short tons. Pre-war sales to Germany from the Bordeaux region are stated to have amounted to about 4,400 short tons annually.

Prices of nuts at the time of the Consul's report were still in a formative state, with prospects that quotations on cracking varieties would go down if a large crop was realized. Early September quotations on new crop Extra Halves for late November shipment, were somewhat lower than in the middle of August, according to Consul Memminger, with some offers at 1250 francs per hundred kilos (\$26.59 per 100 lbs.) at that date, compared with 1400 francs (\$29.78) in the middle of August. Stocks of shelled nuts from the 1924 crop remaining on hand in cold storage or in process of preparation were reported to be considerable.



The Sicilian filbert crop will be relatively small although early prospects were promising, according to Edward J. Nathan, American Consul at Palermo, dated August 26. No figures for the crop are available. The crop for the last four years has been poor, that of last year amounting to only 6,000 tons. Stocks on hand on the date of the report were less than 1,000 bags of 50 kilos each. The pistachio crop is expected to be good. Stocks were low and prices high at the end of August. The Sicilian walnut crop promises to be abundant and may total 3,000 tons.

#### 1925 ITALIAN WALNUT CROP EXCEEDS 1924

Although accurate forecasts of the new crop of walnuts then being harvested were not available, it was thought that the 1925 Italian production of walnuts would be larger than last year, according to a report by Consul Finley, Naples, dated September 12, received in the Department of Agriculture. High prices were being asked at the time of the Consul's report, but he states that many observers believe that a drop in prices seems certain because of the favorable prospects for the crop in the United States. Declared exports of walnuts from Naples to the United States by months during the 1924-25 season, have been as follows:

Month	:	Pounds	:	Dollars
September.....	:	1,263,216	:	\$164,764
October.....	:	5,498,308	:	913,357
November.....	:	3,982,092	:	491,398
December.....	:	266,770	:	45,110
January.....	:	120,986	:	22,010
February.....	:	207,708	:	34,433
March.....	:	310,883	:	54,889
April.....	:	136,785	:	20,079
May.....	:	99,420	:	20,756
June.....	:	212	:	18
July.....	:	37,900	:	6,698
August.....	:	29,760	:	4,065
Season's total.....	:	11,953,040	:	\$1,787,577

#### TURKISH NUT MARKET FIRM

The market for nuts in Constantinople was firm and prices were showing a rising tendency, according to mid-August reports from Consul Allen at Constantinople. All stocks of Persian almonds were reported exhausted, but no offers for the new crop were yet being made.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

October 27, 1925.

F.S.  
N-C

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS

-----  
MEXICAN PECAN CROP SMALLER

The 1925 pecan crop in the region of Piedras Negras, Mexico is not expected to exceed 500,000 pounds, as a result of unfavorable climatic conditions, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Drew Linard at Piedras Negras. Production in 1924 amounted to 1,379,000 pounds.

TURKISH FILBERT CROP

The 1925 Turkish filbert crop, according to Consul Charles Allen, Constantinople is estimated to be five times larger than that of last year, and is being placed at 44 million kilos or approximately 97 million pounds. This figure is taken to be for nuts in the shell, as the crop is placed at 300,000 bags of shelled nuts in a report by American Trade Commissioner J. E. Gillespie at Constantinople.

The market is reported as weakening considerably following early arrivals of the new crop in the latter part of August. Late August quotations c.i.f. New York were 122/- per hundred weight (\$26.45 per 100 lbs) and for September - October shipment 114/- per hundred weight (\$24.72 per 100 lbs.). Hamburg is reported to have been the principal early buyer of Turkish filberts. Other markets had not shown an inclination to buy, apparently considering prices too high.

POSSIBILITY OF SPANISH WALNUT EXPORTS

An effort is being made by Spanish firms at Vigo, Spain, to establish a market in the United States for walnuts produced and shelled in that section, according to Consul Walter H. McKinney, located at Vigo. The Consul states that although the production of nuts is carried on as a side line on the small farms in that region, he is informed that the potential supply of walnuts is large. It is not certain as yet, however, that the Spanish product can be sold in the United States in competition with shelled walnuts from France.

Exports of walnuts and chestnuts combined from Vigo in 1924, amounted to 1,475,000 pounds and in 1923 to 1,489,000 pounds, of which probably the larger share consisted of chestnuts. Argentina and Brazil are at present the most important market for nuts from this region.



THE ALMOND CROP IN TUNIS

The 1925 almond crop of Tunis will probably fall slightly below the 1919-23 average production of 2,680 short tons, according to reports from Consul Leland L. Smith at Tunis, received in the Department of Agriculture. The crop will be short in the important producing area around Sfax, but will be excellent in the less important regions in the north. The lateness of the rainfall was the principal factor tending to reduce the size of the crop. The quality of the crop has previously been reported as excellent.

-----0-----



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Washington

November 16, 1925

F.S.  
N-7

FOREIGN NEWS ON NUTS  
-----

THE NUT SITUATION IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

The French and Italian Walnut Markets.

The French crop of Grenoble table walnuts is now estimated at 25 per cent above the crop of last year, as compared with 15 per cent above, as previously reported, according to cabled information received in the Department of Agriculture through the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Hynes at Rome. There has been no change in the outlook for the Chabert crop, or cracking variety. The quality and size of table varieties are reported to be very good. The demand for these varieties, however, is extremely light, especially from the United States. Sales for the season to November 1, are estimated at 2,800,000 pounds, according to Mr. Hynes. The first heavy shipments of the season took place from Marseilles and Havre during the first few days of November. Quotations prevailing at that time were equivalent to about \$13.65 per 100 pounds c.f. New York. The Chabert market was extremely dull, both for old and new crop meats.

The crop of Cornes and Marbots in the Bordeaux district, as reported by the Department of Agriculture on November 6, is of excellent size and quality, according to Commissioner Hynes. The possibility suggested at that time, that a considerable quantity of table varieties would be used for cracking, is now borne out by Mr. Hynes report that the trade believes that important quantities will be cracked, because of the late harvest and the unusually large crop. The demand is reported as light, except in the case of Germany, which is an active buyer.

The Sorrento walnut trade is reported very dull in spite of a 25 per cent decline in prices during October. Two-thirds of the crop is still unsold, according to trade estimates. Supplies of Mountain Naples, however, are reported exhausted. Exports of walnuts from Naples to the United States during October, amounted to approximately 6,000,000 pounds, according to Mr. Hynes.

The Bari Almond Crop.

The Bari almond crop this season is estimated at about 100,000 bales of shelled almonds, on the basis of conditions as of October 1, according to reports of the Rome office of the Department of Commerce just received in the Department of Agriculture. The Bari crop, which was practically a failure this year, was estimated the latter part of July at only 70,000 bales. The latest reports indicate that the quality of the crop will be very good. Exports of shelled, sweet almonds through the port of Bari during September, 1925, totaled only about 342,000 pounds, compared with 939,000 pounds during September, 1924.



N-7

The Canary Island Almond Crop.

The 1925 Grand Canary almond crop amounted to approximately 1,378 short tons (presumably unshelled), or slightly above normal, according to Consul Julian Greenup at Las Palmas. The harvest this year began about the middle of August, or nearly two weeks later than usual. Exports beginning the first half of October, were expected to go principally to England and Cuba, with small quantities being shipped to Continental Europe and the United States.

The Canary Island crop is produced in groves covering approximately 1,000 cres, with plantings totaling 80,000 trees. Nuts are also gathered from about 20,000 other scattered trees.

Tunisian Almond Crop Poorer than Expected.

The almond crop of Tunisia was estimated during the first week of October, at 1,985 short tons, in the shell, according to Consul Leland Smith, Tunis. Earlier estimates have indicated that the crop would probably fall but slightly below the 1919-23 average production of 2,680 tons. The quality of the crop is not measuring up to earlier expectations and is now stated to be below average.

Nut Crops in the Tarragona District, Spain.

A report from Consul Frank Henry, Barcelona confirms reports of the Department previously published, that the almond crop in the Tarragona district will be only about 75 per cent of normal. The quality of the crop, moreover, is stated to be much below average. The crops of filberts and walnuts produced in this region, are fully up to normal in size, but slightly below average in quality.

The Turkish Filbert Market.

Speculative covering in the Turkish filbert market at the close of September, resulted in considerable activity in a month for the most part characterized by a weaker tendency. Constantinople prices at the end of the month and prices in interior producing centers, in fact, were said to be above European prices, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Mood, Constantinople. European markets are reported as expecting prices to decline.

